

DAILY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 1

The Union it must be preserved.
—Jackson.

Hall-Pare from Lafayette to Michigan City.

We are authorized to state that the New Albany and Salem Railroad, on the division from Lafayette to Michigan City, will carry delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in this city on the 8th of January, 1862, at half-fare rates.

State Convention—Hall-Pare on all Railroads running into Indianapolis.

Arrangements have been made by the State Central Committee with all the roads running into Indianapolis, viz., the Lafayette, the Peru, the Bedford, the Central, the Cincinnati, the Madison, the Jeffersonville and the Terre Haute, to carry delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1862, at half-fare rates.

Those who desire to take advantage of arrangement can ascertain all particulars by enquiring of the agents of the different stations, way and general, on each road. The Convention promises to be largely and generally attended, the most so of the kind ever held in the State, and its action will doubtless have an important bearing upon public affairs, as it will speak the sentiments of the conservative people of Indiana. The committee have made this arrangement to give an opportunity to all to attend who have expressed the intention to do so if the railroads would carry at half fare rates.

Bank of the State.

We call the attention of the reader to the card of H. McDowell, Esq., President of the Bank of the State of Indiana, announcing that that institution will not follow the example of the Eastern Banks in suspending specie payment, but will continue to redeem its notes in gold and silver upon call. This action gives the best evidence of the soundness of the bank. Since it commenced business it has weathered severe financial storms successfully, proving that its affairs are conducted with great sagacity, prudence and skill. If it redeems its pledge made at its starting, and which it now renewes, that its notes shall always be converted into coin upon demand, it will gain the entire confidence of the public in its future management and its ability to comply with the stringent provisions of its charter.

The War Tax and the State Administration.

Governor Morton appreciates most fully the power of the press. In the Journal of yesterday, two articles appear, for which he must stand sponsor, defending his Administration, and, in anticipation, appropriating to himself the thanks of a grateful posterity for having taken his share of just responsibility for his country. The Governor evidently thinks that contemporaries, like Republicans, are ungrateful, and that his brilliant statesmanship can only be appreciated by those who may come after him. We hope His Excellency derives great consolation in looking that far ahead to be applauded with honor and thanks, but we fear the stream of time will sink into oblivion before that point is reached. The Governor or charges that we have denounced him in "coarse language." What an idea from such a source! We could not be more surprised if we should hear a full talk about refinement. We have nothing to do with the Governor's quarrels with his political friends. He claims that he is more popular in Jefferson county than the Editor of the Madison Courier, and hence is entitled to more consideration. That may be true, and upon an issue of that character we shall not interfere, but the Governor should remember that he obtained his present position entirely upon borrowed capital, not upon any merits or popularity of his own.

His Excellency, in his editorials in the Journal, relies confidently upon a "victorious and grateful General Government" repaying the State every dollar that it has cost her to raise money for war purposes. We use his own language: "We have no idea that the State of Indiana will lose a cent for her forwardness, both in means and men, in breasting the first waves of this storm of rebellion." This will indeed be liberal on the part of a "grateful General Government." If, as the Governor anticipates, the State has restored to her the "means and men," which "breasting the first waves of this storm of rebellion" cost her. The "pith" of this eloquent remark we can not exactly understand, although the Governor says, and he knows, that "it can be found where that of a lady's letter is always seen—in the postscript." If this was indeed prosecuted upon its present scale for another year our public debt will not be less than a thousand millions. Will a "victorious and grateful General Government" with such a burden upon her feel like cordially repaying every cent (and restoring all the men) that it has cost Indiana to aid in restoring a Government, of which she is a component part, and which the Governor says she has been forward to create?

There is an issue between the Governor and the members of his own party in reference to the financial policy of the State, the character of the military expenditures and the present condition of its financial affairs. The latter are anxious for an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of examining these matters, but the Governor is decidedly opposed to the assembling of that body at the present time for such a purpose and is usurping power to prevent its necessity, no matter at what sacrifice. His perverseness in this regard excites the suspicion that there is something rotten in his administration or else he has ambitious designs for his personal aggrandizement, which he fears a meeting of the General Assembly might interfere with. An honest and prudent man, in a crisis like the present, ought not to cower responsibility, but the Governor, for good or bad reasons, threats this safe rule of action aside.

Colonel Gavin returned to Green Spring Run in command of all the regiment but two companies on last Tuesday evening, after having guarded the workshop until they completed the bridge over Big Cutton, which is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and which was the greatest impediment to the reopening of the road from Cumberland to Baltimore. The communication is now open to Hancock, which is, I believe, on the Maryland side. The Colonel was exceedingly anxious to get the regiment some place where he could be able to provide against the exigencies of continued marching, lying out, want of proper food and proper hospital accommodations, etc., etc. He is exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and the depression of trade and commerce, and the large decline in farm and shop products. We oppose the Governor's scheme because it is unfair and dishonest toward those who have honored their master in the bonds of the State, authorized by the General Assembly; because the relief proposed is only of a temporary nature. Governor Morton proposes to usurp the functions of the Legislature, and to do that which a Legislator would do, and which is to strengthen his power with the bodies of our citizens. The same day and that night became due by the United States to the State of Indiana were, by all the firms and names known to the Constitution, solemnly pledged by the Legislature for the redemption of those bonds. Under this act a half million was negotiated in New York, at a reasonable price, and when the United States refunded on account of these advances, the money

went into the State Treasury, and was applied in payment of the last of the bonds.

From the 1st of October and the other part of the bonds, from the 1st of November, until the 1st of December, when the Federal Government would refund as fast as the State made advances, and that the State would not lose more than "ten thousand dollars" by the war. We thought that was an under estimate, but if the Executive would exceed it, we would be compelled to pay over to the creditors as fast as Mr. Chase paid to the State, we did not see how the State could lose a very large sum.

After the first half million was repaid to the State by the United States, the issue took possession of the Executive to divert the funds from the legitimate purpose, and to make an entirely different disposition of them. The result is an impaired credit; instead, we are told that the State bonds can not be sold at all, and that they would be kicked out of the market in New York for the influence of a friend, formerly a citizen of Madison, in that city, who is now, as far as possible, protecting the credit of the State. When the money was given to the State, it was given to the "Fiat," it means nothing. In fact, I have never been convinced that nothing but supererogatory means could avail in discovering the intentions of our military and civil leaders—not that I would have any of them communicate their designs, either offensive or defensive, to the world, but it would be exceedingly refreshing to loyal men all over the Union to know and feel that upon some one vital measure, some two men capable by their position and standing of accomplishing their ends, and that would be long enough to co-operate for the attainment of the same end. Even upon the well-settled question of the confiscation of property belonging to the enemy, there seems to be no unanimity of action. Gen. Sherman, commanding the land forces in South Carolina, intended the transportation of Sea Island cotton from Beaufort until it was nearly all destroyed by the owners; and that, too, with vessels at hand to convey it to New York. And this article, too, the Legislature intended for their reduction, and as soon as it became known that this redemption was being tampered with, the bonds fell in the market, and thereby they can not be sold.

After so great a sacrifice of the credit of the State, the relief proposed is only temporary, for the tax can only be paid the first year. We advocate a session of the Legislature for the purpose of providing in some manner for the payment of the State's quota for '62, and for '63, and '64, and for every successive year till the last of the bonds are paid off. The Legislature intended for their reduction, and which is the best method of doing so? We think that the best method is to have a Union Convention, composed of Union men, at which to nominate an Anti-Abolition Union Ticket.

Adam Wolfe, Samuel Orr, Charles Carter, Washington J. McCormick and Lambert Moffat were appointed delegates to the State Convention. CHARLES CARTER, Pres't. W. MARTINDELL, Sec'y.

Martin County Democratic Convention.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to attend the 8th of January Convention at Indianapolis.

On motion, Cuttler S. Dobbins was called to the chair, and James C. O'Brien appointed Secretary.

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On motion, the Chair appointed twelve delegates, viz:

Richard G. Stephen, Thomas M. Clark, James C. O'Brien, John Kendall, Wm. L. Raney, Thos. Hart, Richard Anderson, A. W. Eman, Wm. C. Welsh, David D. Gove, Peter Figley and Robert McCormick.

The confederates are as follows:

R. Mason, C. H. McCarty, Wm. H. Montgomery, Nathaniel N. Ledgerwood, Harrison Council, John R. O'Brien, Addison Sullivan, Wm. L. Raney, Edmund Mooney, Wm. A. Miles and Wm. C. Ormsby.

On motion the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit at the State Convention.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Martin county recommend to the favorable consideration of the State Convention the name of Mathew L. Brett, of Daviess county, for nomination for the office of Treasurer of State.

Resolved, That we remain to the favorable consideration of the State Convention the name of E. C. Hobson, of Rush county, for the nomination for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On motion, the State Sentinel, Vincennes Sun and Martin County Herald were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, convention adjourned.

On motion, CUTTLETT S. DOBBINS, Ch'n. JAMES C. O'BRIEN, Sec'y.

Special Notice.

To ADVERTISERS—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

NOTICE.

A New Years Call.

All PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME FOR MEDICAL SERVICES will confer a favor by paying me in full, or in part, as soon as possible. In case of delay in payment, in case where it is impossible to make payment in full, a part will prove very acceptable.

Those having claims against me are requested to present them for settlement. JOHN M. KETCHES, J. J. 432.

NOTICE.

New Years Day.

The INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH BANK WILL BE CLOSED on Wednesday, January 1st. Notes due on that day must be paid on Tuesday, December 31st. D. L. SYDNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

MEDICAL.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

MADISON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It is Christmas eve, and though the fest joys to which we are invited afford but a meagre repast, we cannot thank Heaven, be deprived the privilege of looking at the pictures that hang on memory's wall. Many an absent face looks down upon us, many a word is recalled, many a deed of kindness and mercy remembered, many a bright hope which dashed us but to ruin, many a friend yet regretful eyes that swan in tears of loss and care, all these we are compelled to leave behind us. There are two more days of the session of the Legislature, the 60,000 Indiana volunteers have carried into the field, to brave death in all its forms—camp sickness, of all the different and deadly types, disease, pestilence, small pox, cholera, typhus, etc., the cost of the session of the Legislature—between five or thirty thousand dollars—to withholding the inestimable eight of freemen, a right formal only in tyrants and corrupt Executive officers, from sixty thousand brave men—the bravest of the brave. The Union cause has not with no defects on the fields that Indiana volunteers have fought in this war. Is there any man in the State who, in addition to staying at home, would, for the sake of a few dollars, leave the sixty thousand volunteers in the field from voting? Yet, without a law, no elections can be held in the Indiana camps, scattered over the Union, and whenever there is a rebel army to oppose.

The organ of Governor Morton (Indiana Journal) informs the people that "in consequence of the entire success of Gov. Morton's policy, a session of the Legislature is not necessary." It is necessary to dislodge the Indiana volunteers to carry out the policy of Gov. Morton? If so, away with Gov. Morton and his policy, and his organ too.

Delegates—Andrew Jackson, John Hunt, R. T. Fenimore, Wm. H. Elbert, James Hollingsworth, M. Francis and Noah Huntington.

Contingents—John Hayes, F. Black, Jacob E. Biggs, B. Shaffer, Wash. Patterson, B. Shaffer, and Thomas G. Clark.

The following resolution was proposed unanimously:

Resolved, That we second the suggestion of several of the Democratic papers of the State in the presentation of the name of Charles J. Barker, as a suitable candidate for Secretary of State, and that, should he consent to be a candidate, our delegates be instructed to support him for this office.

The resolutions of Daviess county, with one or two stricken out, were passed without a division.

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